The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,950.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The rate for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... 0-4 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN HODEIDA, JEDDAH ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. PATNA, 1,702 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. WITHERS, as above on SATURDAY, the 20th October 1877.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

She will also carry Passengers and cargo for Zanzibar, Mayotte, Comoro, Nossi-Beh, Mujunga, Mozambique, Port Natal and Cape Town for transhipment by the Company's Zanzibar Line steamer leaving Aden on the 3rd November 1877.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1126 Tons, 135 H. P., Commander J. SHANN, on SATURDAY, the 27th October 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calilingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

M.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. SHIELL, on THURSDAY, the 18th October 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA BUSHIRE, FAO, SUBEEB, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, on TUESDAY, the 16th October 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Fore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. SHIELL, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th October 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	23	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	52	35	14-10	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.

INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

THE SECOND EDITION OF

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. By ALFRED H. BROWN.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

In presenting the August number of the INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely recast in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette, Office, August 1877.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information. The Guide is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	R.P.	Captains.	
CHINA	3016	400	T. Alderton	15th Oct.
(*a*) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	29th do.
(*a*) KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	12th do.
(*a*) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barns	19th do.
BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W Haselwood	26th do.
(*a*) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
TRAVANCORE	1990	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(*a*) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*a*) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. E. Babot	16th Oct. at 3 p. m
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. do.
TEHERAN	2593	400	A. H Johnson	13th Nov. do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd October 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3400	500	G. B. Hector	10th Nov. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3632	500	N. Stewart	8th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE, INDIAN SERVICE—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. MARINA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STORES OF THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, and the following days at 1 p. m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stone Depôt, Parell, the surplus stores, such as anvils, augurs, screw, and shell bells, boring tackle, chain, chisels, copper plates, files gun metal, ingots, h oks, argand lamps, planes, padlocks, rivets, saws, shearing machines, rope, scrap steel, brass, copper, iron wrought and other stores.

Catalogues are published and can be had at the Stores Depot, Parel, or the undersigned, and the goods are now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and co ored piece goods, twist.

8 bales damaged grey shirtings
5 cases colored prints

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th October 1877.

NOTICES.

TEMPLE BAR
GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS
At fixed prices and à la carte.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

This Company now Supply
FINE BLUE SERGES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

SERVANTS BLUE BROADCLOTH.

BLUE MILITARY SERGES.

Samples sent Post Free on Application to the Agent.

HALF ANNA NOTE PAPER.

INLAND POSTAGE PAPER specially manufactured for THACKER & Co., a good CREAMLAID PAPER with square envelope, one sheet and one envelope weighing under Half a Tola.

Per 5 quire Packets	Rs.	1	4 0
„ 100 Envelopes	„	1	4 0
Per ream (20 quires)	„	4	0 0
„ 500 Envelopes	„	5	0 0

Supplies are received every month, so that customers may always depend upon having good fresh paper.

THACKER & CO.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the World.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A powerful well-built Grey Horse, 7 years, off 14-3½ high, a well broken to single and double harness, and trots fast, Rs. 600.

A handsome and Stylish Chesnut Arab Horse, 7 years' old up to weight, is an excellent mover, and goes well in harness. Rs. 550.

A ell bred Bay Arab, 7 years old, a passed charger, an exceedingly good mover, carries a Lady, well broken to single harness. Rs. 350.

A handsome pair of dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive Rs. 900.

A well-bred Bay Arab Carriage horse, 9 years' old, 14-3 high, well broken to single harness, a handsome Brougham horse. Rs. 450.

A high caste Bay Arab horse, aged 14-1 high, a very good mover, has carried a Lady and goes in harness. Rs. 300.

A powerful Pea hicken Grey Arab, 7 years old, 14-2 high, has been ridden as a charger for some time past, is a good mover and up to weight. Rs 550.

A bay Arab horse, 7 years, 14-1½ high, rides well, and well adapted for district work. Rs. 450

A strong Chesnut Country Gelloway, 13-1 high, goes well in harness, and is a good saddle Pony. Rs. 100.

A Bay Arab, "Sir Watkin," aged 14-1 high, a first-rate horse cross-country. Rs. 250.

A Country-bred Colt, 4 years, 15 hands, goes well in saddle and thoroughly quiet in harness. Rs. 300.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co

Girgaum, Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 10th Sept. 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer MENZALEH are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, October 15, 1877.

TO BE LET, an UPPER-STORIED COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW in Khetwady 10th Street, well adapted for a large family, and it is within ten minutes' walk to the Grant Road Station. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 30th day of October 1877, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1877.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors.
4th. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th instant (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, Nicol Building, Oct. 13, 1877.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1877.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COWASJEE EDULJEE PATELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, October 13, 1877.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in deference to the wish expressed by the Shareholders at the General Meeting held on the thirteenth instant an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fifth day of October, instant, at 3 p. m., to DECLARE a DIVIDEND for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven and to transact the business left unfinished at the meeting of the thirteenth October, instant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle Bombay, October 15, 1877.

TEA PLANTATIONS.

PRICES and PARTICULARS of TEA MACHINERY, with the requisite Steam or Water Power Machinery for working the same supplid on application.

IRRIGATION.

The COAL SAVING COMPOUND STEAM PUMP, with or without Boiler, is particularly adapted for use in INDIA owing to the small amount of Fuel required to work it. Address FIELD, FIELD and COTTON, Consulting Engineers, Chandos Chambers, Adelphi, London, W. C.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

Joyce's Treble Waterproof and F. 3 Quality PERCUSSION CAPS,

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH & FELT GUN WADDING,

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns,

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 333 OF 1877.

LUXMIDAS KHIMJEE, RUGHOONATH NARRAYAN KHOTE, and DINANATH RUGHOONATH KHOTE, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, carrying on business in co-partnership together under the Style or Firm of LUXMIDAS KHIMJEE and COMPANY at Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, Esquire, of Bombay, Official Assignee and Assignee of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of DAYAL GOCA and PURSHOTUM JAIRAM, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, lately carrying on business in co-partnership under the Style or Firm of GOCA DOONGERSEY at Mandvie Bunder, in Mody Bazar ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by an Order made in the above suit, dated the fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, the Commissioner of the High Court was directed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, that is to say :—

LOT No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in Cazee Syed Street, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-seven square yards, or thereabouts, be the same little, more, or less, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 31, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No , and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Cazee Syed Street, on or towards the West by a narrow sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Goculdas Madhowjee, and on or towards the South by the house of Dounjee Ebjee, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Dayal Goca and Purshotum Jairam, and are now in the occupation of the Plaintiffs.

LOT No. II.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the sub-district of Mandvie, near the Musjid Bunder, in Cazee Syed Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-two square yards, or thereabouts, be the same little, more, or less, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 35, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No , and bounded as follows :—On the East by the said Cazee Syed Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Keasowjee Jadowjee, and on the South by the house of Natha Jadowjee, and on the North by the house of Shree Nathjee Maharaj, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Dayal Goca and Purshotum Jairam, and are now in the occupation of the Plaintiffs.

LOT No. III.—All that piece or parcel of ground, with a messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, near the Musjid Bunder, in Cazee Syed Street, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-eight square yards, or thereabouts, be the same little, more, or less, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No , and bounded on the East by the said Cazee Syed Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Keasowjee Jadowjee, and on the South by the house of Jeitha Dhurrum-ey, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Dayal Goca and Purshotum Jairam, and now in that of the Plaintiffs.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims upon the above-named properties or any part thereof, that they should, on or before the TENTH DAY of NOVEMBER next, lodge in the Office of the said Commissioner a STATEMENT VERIFIED BY OATH of the right, interest, or claim in each instance set up.—Dated this 12th day of October 1877.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

Messrs. JEFFERSON and PAYNE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,
in small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.
Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer by
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BUILDING SOCIETY.—The MEETING advertised for TO-MORROW is POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY, the 24th. D. S. KEMP.

REQUIRED, a COMPETENT DRESS MAKER and MILLINER, a Parisienne preferred. Address MADAME LINES, Lucknow.

A LADY (GOVERNESS) wishes to arrange for the CHARGE of CHILDREN to EUROPE. Highest references. "X. X.," S John's Mission House, Masagon, Bombay.

WANTED, a SMALL HOUSE or a FLAT furnished in the Fort ; must be open to breeze. Apply by letter, stating particulars and rent, to 43, Esplanade Hotel.

LOST, on Sunday evening, 14th instant, returning from St Andrew's Church Fort (*viâ* Rampart Row to Church Gate Station), one bunch of Ladies' Watchguard Ornaments. The person who returns the same to Mrs J. H. HAUSHEER, 2 Grant Road, will be liberally REWARDED.

COPENHAGEN BUTTER, SWISS CONDENSED MILK, SUPERIOR TEA, FRESH-GROUND COFFEE, GOLDEN SYRUP, &c. J. FEARIE, 22, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE BEST SEEDS
ARE GROWN AND SUPPLIED BY
SUTTON AND SONS,

VEGETABLE SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, FARM SEEDS, GRASS SEEDS, Best Quality only. Delivered FREE to any Port in England, PACKED by Messrs. SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM WHICH ENSURES THEIR ARRIVAL IN DRY AND FRESH CONDITION.

PRICED LISTS Post Free to any part of the World. NO AGENTS. See Trade Mark on every packet.

A Remittance must accompany every Order. Prompt despatch Guaranteed.

PACKETS SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR EVERY CLIMATE—

VEGETABLE SEEDS, 21s., 42s., 63s., 105s., 210s. each. FLOWER SEEDS, 10s. 6d., 21s., 42s., 63s., 105s. each.

FARM AND GRASS SEEDS, 84s., 105s., 210s., 420s. and upwards.

Each Assortment contains best and most suitable kinds.

SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN, READING, NEAR LONDON ENGLAND.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE MAY BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THIS JOURNAL.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS,
DRESS MAKERS,
SILK MERCERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES.

THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

No. 45.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FIBRES AND SILK.

Dated Simla, the 31st August 1877.

NOTIFICATION.

IN 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Rahmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of Rhea, Ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America. Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial. The machine having been carefully tested at Saharanpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward. He was, however, rewarded with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance.

2. This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons. Meanwhile the demand for these conditions and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged.

3. His Honour the President in Council therefore considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand Rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark of the *Rahmeria nivea*.

4. A smaller reward not exceeding ten thousand Rupees will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use.

5. What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer. The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market.

6. The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown. It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant. The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties and the fibre prepared from them must moreover always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems. Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur. But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation. In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material. It is therefore obvious that the intention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems.

7. The trials will be held at Saharanpur in the North-Western Provinces, in the months of August and September 1879. Machines entered for competition should be placed in situ and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day. The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials. But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor.

8. The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saharanpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required. It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast up to Saharanpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners. The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saharanpur is Rs 3-9 per maund or Rs. 11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saharanpur Rs. 4-1 per maund or Rs. 110-9 per ton. A free second class ticket to Saharanpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine.

9. The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, viz.—

(1)—That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published, Government paying the cost, for the information of the public.

(2)—That at or the expiry of three years from the date on which the machine shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor.

10. All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars :—

1. Name in full and residence.
2. Profession or occupation.
3. Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition.
4. Brief description of each machine.

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machine and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials.

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, Calcutta.

11. A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stem in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens, through this Department.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE above HOTEL is now OPENED.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 22nd September 1877.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class ; and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

TERMS.—MODERATE.

NOTICES.

THE VACANT CLERKSHIPS in the Office of the Director of State Railways, Western System, Murree, Punjab, have been FILLED UP.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

MAHABLESHWUR DAWK RE-OPENED.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS with RELAYS of GOOD HORSES from Poona to Mahableshwur can be had at Rs. 35.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages, Main Street.

Poona, October 11, 1877.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct Duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 15TH OCT. 1877.

We have had a most inactive day in business here, the usual quietness incidental to mail day being enhanced by the approaching holidays, and we have scarcely heard of a fresh transaction either in imports or exports. Nor are the Home advices such as to cause any special stir, Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday being almost in every particular a repetition of previous reports. In the Liverpool Cotton Market Saturday's sales were only 7,000 bales, the tone at the close was dull and prices were unaltered with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans. The London General Produce Markets were unchanged in every respect, and Seeds were reported quiet at previous rates. Consols were still quoted at 95¼, but French Rentes had receded from 105¼ to 105¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper was quoted the same as on Friday, and Indian Exchange Bank shares were apparently unchanged from the previous Saturday.

Bar Silver in London was still quoted at 54⅜d per oz.—equivalent to about 1s. 9d. per rupee—and we hear that the China Mail steamer has broken down on her way here from Galle, with a considerable amount of specie on board.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

	Rs.
Public Deposits at H. O. ..... Dec.	13,24,753
Do Branches ..... Dec.	1,05,503
Other Deposits ,, ... Inc.	10,95,634
Government Securities ..... Dec.	21,690
Loans ..... Inc.	1,56,810
Bills Discounted ..... Dec.	11,18,155
Cash and Currency Notes ..... Inc.	7,87,522

These alterations, showing as they do a large decrease in the public demand for accommodation, are decidedly in favour of easier money, and it is not unlikely that the directors of the Bank may, on the strength of them, make a reduction in their rates of discount at Wednesday's Board meeting, although the fact of the absence of advices from Calcutta, owing to the holidays and the uncertainty respecting Government requirements may induce them to act with caution.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been extremely quiet to-day, and we do not hear of any transactions of importance, but the tendency, if anything, has been a shade firmer, and the Banks have been unwilling buyers of Private Paper except at the top rates of Saturday. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills on demand	ls. 9 3-4d. per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight ...	ls. 9 9-16d. ,,
Credits ,, 3 ,, ,, ...	ls. 9 9-16d. ,,
Documents ,, 3 ,, ,, ...	ls. 9 9¾d. ,,

On Calcutta there is nothing doing, and rates are nominally unaltered. The same remark is equally applicable to GOVERNMENT PAPER which we still quote at :—Fours, R., 9 ¾ ; Fours and-a-half, R., 94 ; Five-and-a-half, R., 101¼.

The SHARE MARKET is steadier, and although no great amount of business has been done the movements we have to report are generally in favour of holders. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. higher, the closing quotation being 38½ per cent. premium. Land Companies are unchanged, and in Press Companies the only movements are an advance of Rs 10 in Bersars and Rs. 5 per share in Scinde Press. Spinning and Weaving shares are the turn higher, an advance of Rs. 5 being quoted in Bombay United, Rs. 10 in National and Rs. 20 per share in Alliance.

COTTON has shown a quieter tendency owing to the tenor of the telegraphic advices from Liverpool, and sellers have evinced more disposition to do business, but the only transactions reported are small purchases of half pressed Wadwan and Veerumgaum, at in some instances a reduction of Rs. 1 per candy. A few contracts for future delivery is nominally unchanged, but there are no buyers at the moment.

In SEEDS and WHEAT we have not heard of any business for export, and values are nominally unaltered.

FREIGHTS are dull at £1-10 to £1-15 by steamer for Liverpool with virtually nothing doing, and the same may be said of the Mediterranean ports for which the quantity of ready cargo offering is insignificant.

PIECE GOODS are steady with a moderate business doing, but prices do not move, nor do they seem likely to do so in the immediate future.

COALS are firm at unaltered prices, there being no sellers to arrive at current rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.c.	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	689
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p.c.	6914
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105 xd
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	900
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	₹750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,109
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,333
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	50,000	100	100	..	87
Bhowmuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,509
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,045
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	250 xd
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s*	120
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	8 5
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	965
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	650
Dhurumsey Spinning ...	2,500	2,000	all	35 p.s*	935
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,110
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,165
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,005
Hydraulic S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
ewra Ballco Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	94 xd
Khandelah Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,170
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,250	1,000	all	30 p.s*	865
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	850
Madras U. Spinning....	420	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,120
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	32½
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	397
Mancokjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1 270
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,265 xd
Nanagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	270
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	960
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	875
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	500	2,000	all	..	830
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	340
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	730
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,000
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	850
Soo-derdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	864 xd
Do do. ½ Share..	300	1,000	250	125 p.s.	2 5
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	960
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	689

*Per Share for the half-year

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	2,948	2,000	all	25	800
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	95
Managon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	600
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	0 do.	220.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,103
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	915
Albert Ginning Co.....	700	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	360
ciliary	175	1,000	all	60	610
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s.	475
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	175
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	72
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,800	all	170 do	475
Dhollera F. and G. Co..	600	300	all	15 do	230 xd
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	100 do	915
Fort Press Co.....	500	500	all	60 do	1,100
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	125	400	350	40 do	310
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.....	500	400	all	50 do	3 5
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	415
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 ml.
olkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	560

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..		£20 218	30 5 p. c.	281
Do. New £20 Shares....	..		£20 13	0 14 6 do.	26
Ditto	..		£20 6	5 7 3 do.	72
Ditto	..		£20 2	11 3 1 do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..		£100	1,000 do.	1,10
Do. New Shares. ..	..		£18	19 6 2 10 do.	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	2 p.s.	1,930
Bombay Gas Company....	50,000	50	all	7½ p. c.	80
ombay Saw Mills Co.. nding and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	600	1,000	all	80 p.s.	600
	550	500	300	36 p. s.	290 xd
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. c.	6,
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,000	250	all	11 p. c.	550
as Patent Slip Co ...	3,000	250	all	p. s.	30

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 13th October as compared with the statement issued on the 6th October :—

LIABILITIES.	6th Oct. Rs.	13th Oct. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	21,00,000	21,00,00
Public Deposits at Head Office	65 40,284	52,16,731
Do do. do. at Branches.	13 52,476	12 46 972
Other Deposits	1,11,21,475	1,22 17.1 9
Post Bills	48,967	52,321
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,27,927	5,57,769
	3,16,91,131	3,13,40,293
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	28,15,222	27,93,832
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,36,731	16,27,086
Loans on Security of do. do.	54,74,966	56,31,?36
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,614	8,970
Bills Discounted	1,02,52 1/7	91,33,952
Stamps	3,625	3,522
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,30,124		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,75,000	3,54,884	3,55,124
Bullion	1,97,904	1,84,833
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	1,64,889	1,57 912
and Currency Notes	1,07,87,209	1,15,74,336
	3,16,91,131	3,13,40,293

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP NIAGARA, 1,359 tons, Captain T. S. Pickard, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Beker, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Coast and Cutch, with one hundred and eighty deck passengers.

THE FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR BUCHAFFANT, 1,290 tons, Captain M. M. Gervais, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (October 6th).

H. M.'s S. S. VESTAL, 1,081 tons, Captain Selby, and Riffleman, 462 tons, Captain Claynon, sailed on the 14th instant for Zanzibar.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Gray, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and two hundred and four deck passengers.

THE S.S. HERCULES, 130 tons, Captain D. T. Halley, sailed yesterday for London, via the Suez Canal, in ballast.

THE SHIP GREENOCK, 1,224 tons, Captain A. Slater, will sail to-day for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE BARQUE MARIE ALFRED, 308 tons, Captain P. Leclere, will sail to-day for Penang, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP GRECIAN, 1,272 tons, Captain M. Carrance, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE S. S. MADRAS, 1,079 tons, Captain W. Richardson, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Calcutta (October 2nd), with a general cargo and forty-two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE SHIP GLENBURN, 1,476 tons, Captain W. Hartnell, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Dundee (June 28th), with a cargo of 2,662½ tons coal, and Captain James as passenger. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee.

THE S. S. AUGUSTA, 1,024 tons, Captain J. Christianson, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Cardiff, (September 14th), via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,607 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. ABYSSINIA, 713 tons, Captain Sharp, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Zanzibar (October 4th), via Aden, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Revd. W. Forbes, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy, and eight deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N Co's S. S. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain J. L. Shill, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Aga Alli Khan Bahadoor, son, three children, and Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon, Major and Mrs. Adams and three children, Mr. Kennedy, Rev. Aubcoson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, seventy-nine deck passengers, and eighteen horses.

THE S. S. MENZALEH, 1,267 tons, Captain J. C. Parker, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from London, (September 5th), via Malta, and the Suez Canal, with two distressed people from Suez sent on board by British Consul, and she brought the following cargo :—3620 packages oil-manstores, 175 casks disinfecting powder, 268 packages provisions, 3,412 plates spelter, 62 cases tinplates, 571 packages wine and spirits, 10 packages sal ammoniac, 15 packages earthenware, 22 packages cologne, 2,250 casks cement, 22 packages glassware 500 kegs red lead, 201 packages window glass, 276 blocks asphalt, 2 cases boots, 10 casks wire, 4,669 bundles and 18,715 bars iron, 62 casks beer, 25 kegs nails, 62 packages glass, 70 cases rai-ins, 50 packages wine, 10 drums oil, 100 cases brandy, 175 cases paper, 801 cases matches, 25 cases candles, 50 kegs whitings, 14 cases confectionary, 22 cases mineral water, 30 cases coffee, 41 cases soap, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Menzaleh (s)	Parker.....	London. Sept. 8.
	Oorun (s).....	Baker	Mandvee. Oct 12.
	Madras (s)	Richardson ..	alcutta, Oct. 2.
	Christianson.	Cardiff. Sept. 14.
	Abyssinia (s)	Sharp	Zanzibar, Oct. 4.
	Glenburn (s)	Hartnell	Dundee, June 28.
15	Euphrates (s).....	heid	ueezah, Sept. 26.
	Buchaffant (s)	Gervais	Adenct, O. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	H. M. S. Vestal	Selby	Zanzibar.
	H M S Rifleman...	ch	Zanzibar.
15	St. James	Smith	Rangoon.
	Prince Rupert	Wa e	mherst.
	China (s)	Alderton	Aden and Suez.
	Hercules (s)	Halsey	London.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Vingorla, Grey, K Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Greenock, Slater, to Moulmein.
Ship Niagara, Pickard, to Moulmein.
Ship Marie Alfred Leclere, to Penang &c.
Ship Grecian, Corrance, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Estepona, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
11	Livzie (s)	Thomson	Madras, 3rd October.
	Orion (s)	Reverdon	Liverpool, 8th Sept.
	Golden Grove (s) ...	Smalls	Bombay, 1st October.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
11	Reliance (s).....	.....	.....
	Essex	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Orion—Captain and Mrs Shepherd and infant, Miss Raynes, Mrs Grant and infant, Major J R Smith, Lieut R F Bell, Mr M V Hulbert, Mr F R Hulbert, Mr T Miller, Mr A W Williams, Mr A G Adams, Mr R Stewart, Mr J McGee, and Mr J W Freeman.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannering s—10 cases bleaching powder, Hentoola Shaik Adem and Co ; 51 cases porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 20 coils and 2 cases hardware, M M Mody and Co ; 2 c Kegs red lead, Tooljidass Khimjee ; 3 cases hardware Alladin Bhaimull ; 3 bales wall paper, Dossabhoy Sulemanjee, Chilwell Hall 1 bales wall paper Bhoolabhoy Sumoodin ; 2 bales wall paper, Tyebally Suraffally and Co.
Trimeri s—5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Trentham Hall s—5 cases slates, Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran s—50 casks beer, D D Shah ; 1 case T red velvet Merwanjee an Co.
Zambesi s—125 boxes candles, Tyebally Sooltanally.
Gwalior s—1 case T red velvet, Merwanjee and B.

FROM VENICE.

Nizam s—33 barrels and 2 cases glass beads, Vinay and Co.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Teheran s—2 cases satin brocades, 1 case beads and 1 case toys, Merwanjee and Co.

FROM BRINDISI.

Teheran s—1 case satin brocade, Merwanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—670 cwts wheat, Khimchund Purmanund ; 26 bales wool, Vussoojee Nowrojee.

FOR LONDON.

China s—6 cases shawls, Gooculdass Berjulall ; 9 cases shawls, Seewnath Panalall ; 6 cases shawls, Ramchund Currumchund ; 3 cases shawls, Tooljidass Muneradass ; 8 cases shawls, Moorli Bur Mohunlall ; 1 case shawls, Ahmedshaw Yousufshaw ; 2 boxes gold bars, value of Rs. 2,39,400, The Agra Bank.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—17 cases sharkfins, and 1 case fishmaws, Goolamhusseinjanmahomed ; 4 cases fishmaws and 4 cases sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 59 bales twist, Ebram Nowrojee and Co ; 74 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 90 bales twist, Goolambuseon Jeemahomed ; 12 chests opium, Rajee Essae Elli s ; 26½ chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 18 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 12½ ch sts opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 77 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 25 chests opium, Curretjee Bomanjee ; 100 baskets onions, Hussen Bhoy ; 45 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 29 chests opium, Tatta and Co ; 15 chests opium, S N Tullatteen.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—2½ chests opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 11½ chests opium, Roognath Jugnath ; 6 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1358 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1359 Beaun Uamha, Thompson—Ewart Latham & Co.
1227 Cæsarea, DeGruchy—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1499 Desdemona, Towell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
676 Estepona (s), Hubbuck.
1826 Fanny Tucker, Robertson—Farnham & Co.
1722 Gredos, Corsanc—Killick, Nixon & Co.
2114 Guy Mannering (s), Mann.
1853 Herald Haartsseer (s), Heltberg.
948 Marian Moore, Jones.
1287 Nearchus, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
1242 Saratoga, Kendall—Farnham & Co.
2 98 White Star, Funnell—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR PENANG.

309 Marie Alfred, Leclere.

FOR JEDDAH.

1198 Lady Lyeet (s). Eratt—M. Nusserwanjee.
716 Koina (s), Morrison.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

1061 Arago (s), Jones—H. Z. Abadeen.
548 Mula (s), Poert—Esaa bin Khalifa.
590 Border Chieftain(s), Nicol—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1224 Greenock, Slater—The Captain.
1319 Niagara, Pickard—The Captain.
692 Margaret Purdie, Lyall—Gwen & Okell.
1261 Storm King, Reed—Farnham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1720 Gwalior (s), Babot—Mails, 16th Oct.
1471 Thibet (s), Torlack—Mails 30th Oct.
1671 Teheran (s), Johnson—Mails 13th Nov.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1080 Glenavon, Smith, Brady, Scott & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

271 Ulysie, Pilsson.

FOR COCHIN.

155 Kerala Roodin, Nacoda.
88 Vestal, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

1133 Adele Arcamo, Banerque—The Captain.
1242 Carsdale, McDiarmid—N. Manekjee & Co.
1900 Dumfriesshire, White—Sir. C. Forbes & Co.
1288 Eblana, Loven.
1496 Fitzhope, Fleet.
1253 Goleonda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1124 Hermod, Pardy.
1199 Iona, Reed, Coley.
788 Norwood, Harris—Finlay, Moir & Co.
1379 Northern Empire, Malcolmson
1190 Sultan, Wedderspoon—P & O Co.
1250 P F. Webster, Cutting—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1189 Seaforth, Woodruff—The Captain.
1283 South Carolina, Reynolds—Killick, Nixon & Co.
881 Marina (s), Ramsay—W and A. Graham & Co.
30 Timshaw (s), Johnson—P. & O. Co.
1676 Valetta (s), Brooks—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1287 Menzaleh (s), Parker—Nusserwanjee Manekjee & Co.
1024 Augusta (s), Christianson—The Captain.
1476 Glenburn (s), Hartnell—Nusserwanjee Manekjee & Co.
1079 Madras (s) Christianson—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
310 Fathe Sallam, Nacoda.
54 Fatal Mobarea, Nacoda.
618 Fathe Salem, Machwa.
99 Fakr de dil, Nacoda.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence s.)
107 Magdala (s), 4.
408 Tenasserim, Woolhouse.
2993 Undaunted (s), 31, Brent—Flagship.
1299 Buchaffant (s), Gov. is—(French man-of-war.)

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1485 Hampden, M'Pherson—Leith, May 25.
— Patriote, Demaurre—Nantes, June 14.
376 Elliotta, Mackay—Shields, June 18.
831 Agra, Hutchinson—London, June 20.
595 Orinoco, Webster—Shields, June 20.
1399 Rona, Brown—Liverpool, June 23.
729 Vanora, Inkster—Liverpool, June 25.
1387 Lord Lytton, Dakin—Liverpool, June 26.
1367 Maggie E. Seed, Whiting—Newcastle, June 26.
626 Chatanooga, Freeman—New York, June 27.
1833 Anglo-American, Jordan—Liverpool, June 28.
1476 Glenburn, Hartnell—Dundee, June 29.
1273 Dartford, Richards—Sunderland, June 30.
1174 Xenia, Reynolds—North-Shields, June 30.
1415 Florida, Curtis—Liverpool, July 2.
934 Hermit, Thomas—Liverpool, July 2.
1439 Oregon, Cushing—Liverpool, July 2.
641 Romeo, Clarke—London, July 7.
747 Clementina, Pozzio—Liverpool, July 9.
1109 Eastern Belle, Featherston—Cardiff, July 9.
1283 Palmsa, Eline—Cardiff, July 9.
1316 Hermon, Dillon—Liverpool, July 11.
1289 Mallowdale, Dorman—London, July 12.
710 Abercarne, Lewis—Swansea, July 12.
1436 Morna, Smith—Liverpool, July 13.
1369 Exporter, Brooks—Shields, July 14.
1422 Lanarkshire, Maw—Shields, July 15.
1497 Dreadnaught, Buston—Newport, July 19.
1268 Northern Light, Kenney—Liverpool, July 21.
1333 Birnam Wood, Gregory—Liverpool, July 25.
1282 Alcar, Harvey—Liverpool, July 25.
1471 Dunbritton, Emmett—Liverpool, July 25.
1401 Frank Flint, Evans—Liverpool, July 28.
1547 Hospodar, Kelly—Cardiff, July 31.
1157 North Wales, Owens—Liverpool, August 1.
1399 Muskota, Cutten—Liverpool, August 3.
473 Rodolfo Danovaro, Bregante—Leith, August 3.
1461 Elwell, Barstow—Liverpool, August 6.
1048 Jumna, Bissett—London, August 7—Via Cannanore.
1283 Ardgowan, Kerr—Dundee, August 9.
1354 Clifton, Gibson—Liverpool, August 10.
774 Albuera, Robinson—London, August 11—Via Cananore.
1172 Big Bonnanza, Stanley—Liverpool, August 11.
1437 Clarence, Gayes—Shields, August 13.
972 Persia, Roberts—Liverpool, August 13—Put into Queenstown, with damage.
1197 Almira-Robinson, Tarbox—Liverpool, August 15.
873 Volonta di Dio, Olivari—Liverpool, August 17.
843 Calcutta, Hanson—Liverpool, August 24.
1155 Nineveh, Barstow—Cardiff, August 30.
1465 Buckinghamshire, Harland—Liverpool, Sept. 1.
688 Taunton, Charlton—Shields, September 3.
1191 Middlesex, Massey—London, September 6.
— Iceland, Gardner—Boston, U. S., September 7.
1543 Sardinian, Churcn—Liverpool, Sept. 8.
392 Nenuphar, Souter—Sunderland, Sept. 9.
1473 Struan, Cooper—Liverpool, Sept. 16.
1393 St. Mildred, Murray—London, Sept. 17.
948 Kinderdyk, Disper—Shields, September 17.
384 Stanley, Littlehales—Liverpool, September 18.
1197 Sarmatian, Reaume—London, September 20.
818 Scawfell, Lawrenson—Shields, loading.
1380 Agnes Oswald, Mitchell—Cardiff, loading.
1399 Prince Rupert, Graham, Cardiff, loading.
969 Duke of Athole, Peebles—London, loading.
1284 Savernake, Pritchard—London, loading.
192 Pauna, Mourier—Dunkirk, loading.
1246 Winona, Bray—Liverpool, loading.
1417 Oriflamme, Hughes—Liverpool, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

1305 Adriana, Sinclair—Rangoon, August 25.
1270 County of Carnarvon, Lambton—Australia, August 25.
1289 Amnon Lyle, Smith—Moulmein, September 5.
1055 Schleswig Bride, Gillies—Moulmein, Sept. 6.
344 Flying Cloud, Williams—Moulmein, September 10.
720 Dunphalle Castle, Anderson—Calcutta, September 13.
809 Joseph Haydn, Kruse—Singapore, Sept. 13.
1291 Hairboyle—Calcutta, September 19.
1401 Corn, Coombes—Calcutta, loading.
848 Nueva Providencia—Moulmein, loading.
962 Sheila, Mosher—Moulmein, loading.
1276 Benefactress, Shields—Moulmein, loading.
1293 Whittier, Swap—Singapore, loading.
1198 Winged Hunter—Calcutta, loading.
1047 Bean Monde, Hawkins—Moulmein, loading.
1236 Annie Proste, Welburn—Moulmein, loading.
574 Magnus Ross, Forsel—Moulmein, loading.
331 Clemence Marie, Razouls—Mauritius, loading.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

1067 Prasnitz, Stewart—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal Sept. 17.
1287 Menzaleh, Parker—London—Left Suez Canal Sept. 28.
1738 Europa, Harris—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal October 2—Anchor Line.
874 Arabia, Crocco—Genoa—Left Suez Canal Oct. 2—Rubattino Nov. 1.
1024 August, Christianson—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Oct. 2.
1079 Madras, North—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal Oct. 3.
1406 Sumatra, Almond—Venice—Left Suez Canal October 6—Left Aden Oct. 11, 9 P.M.
918 Zerbino, Dewdney—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Oct. 9.
812 Arch Druid, Carmichael—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal October 10.
2157 Deccan, Gaby—Southampton—Left Suez Canal October 10—Mails Venice, 12th November.
1900 Achille—Trieste—Left Suez Canal October 10—Austrian Lloyd's, 10th Nov.
1107 Amy Dora—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal October 10.
919 Winthorpe, Baker—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Oct. 10.
1775 Bokhara, Anderson—Galle—Left Suez Canal October 11—Mails Southampton, October 23.
1456 City of Poonah, Millar—London—Left Suez Canal Oct. 11.
950 Benvoirlich, Evans—Cannanore.

EXPECTED.

1660 Castalia, Lindquister—Liverpool, Sept. 29—Anchor Line.
1153 Nellie Morris, Fox—Liverpool, Sept. 30.
861 Milton, Butchart—Liverpool, October 3.
2298 Australia, Murray—Southampton, Oct. 6—Mails Southampton, December 3.
1250 Tagus, Tyson—Tyne, October 6.
1152 Burgos, Curson—Hull, October 9.
— Sestos—Tyne, October 9.
— Shadwan—Tyne, October 9.
1452 Italia, Donaldson—Liverpool, October 9—Anchor Line.
1022 Zante, Shilston—Calcutta.
1316 St. Olaf, Peterson—London.
1199 Australia, Bizzoni—Genoa—Rubattino, 1st Dec.
2090 Mirzapore, Parish—Southampton.
1694 Scotland, James—London.
1528 Olympia, Young—Liverpool—Anchor Line.
873 W. H. Atkinson, Harland—Tyne.
1139 Geelong, Fraser—Venice—Mails China, 27th November.
1506 Khiva, Lee-Chine—Mails Southampton, 5th November.
1996 Surat, Burne—Venice—Mails Southampton 19th Nov.
1310 Bangalore, Haselwood—Southampton—Mails Venice, 26th November.
1719 Siam, Hector—Australia—Mails Australia, 10th Nov.
— F. W. Harris.
1017 Cosmopolitan, Hitcham—Cardiff.
605 Rothbury—Stransack—Middlesbro'.
1443 Genoa, Burnington, Liverpool.
1488 Helios—Calcutta.
1177 Royal Crown, Thomson—Hull.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 14th October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·887
Temperature of the Air.....	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	79.1
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	·839
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	87·4
Minimum do. (read at 6-30 a. m.)..	79·2
General Direction of wind	ESE, WSW, W, WNW, NW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	1178
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month.....	6·08
,, year	69·58

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 13.

Hay, Lieut, Bombay Poona Horse, on leave from Sirur.
Morris, Col, Bombay 15th Regt N I, on medical certificate, from Ahmednuggur.
Chambers, Lieut Col, Bombay 24th Regt N I, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 14.

Stevens, Capt, Bombay 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 15.

Adam, Major, Bombay Quarter Master Genl Dept, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Hughes, Sub Lieut, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on duty, from Malegaum.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 8.

Collins, Lieut, Bombay 1-2nd Queens, on medical certificate, to England. (Per s. s. Khedive).

OCTOBER 13.

Fagan, Capt, Bombay Attached to Commt Dept, on duty, to Declalee.

OCTOBER 14th.

Haris, Col, Bombay Asst Adjt Genl R A, on duty, to Poona.

OCTOBER 15.

Benson, Col, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Willim, Sub Conductor, Bombay Commt Dept, on sick leave, to England.
Moore, Capt, Bengal 12th Cavalry

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

A despatch from Reouf Pasha, dated Schipka Pass 11th, has been received, stating that the weather having cleared, he reconnoitred and found that the enemy had taken up new entrenched positions. Artillery and musketry firing has been resumed.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

A despatch has also been received from Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, dated 11th, stating that after an exchange of cannon shots, movements were visible on the right and left of the enemy

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE AT NICOPOLIS.

The bridge across the Danube at Nicopolis has been carried away by the floods.

An attempt by the Turks to force a passage across the river at Kslarsh has been frustrated.

The report that Hungarian filibusters had made a raid into Roumanian territory proves to be unfounded.

THE PENGE CASE.

The prisoners in the Penge case, who were sentenced to be hanged, have been respited.

OBITUARY.—Colonel Thomes Crombie, 96th Regiment.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SU Z, Oct. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta and Coast, left here yesterday.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, homeward bound from Bombay, left this on Saturday.

LONDON, Oct. 13, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras	5 5-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5½ per cent. do.	88½
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	95½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106½
Bar Silver	54½
Oriental Bank Shares	£45-10
Chartered do. do.	£23
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares..	£28

Hongkong and Shanghai Shares. £34.
Departures—Kinshan, Zencis, W. Hathinson.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday :—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	15h—12 11 a.m.	0 32
„ Turkey (do.) ..	15h— 2 40 p.m.	0 37
„ Suez (do.) ..		
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (nil.) ..		
„ Turkey (nil.) ..		
„ Suez (perfect) ..	15h— 10 40 p.m.	nil.
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran (nil.).		
„ Turkey (do.)		
„ Suez (do.)		
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor (nil.)		
„ Singapore (perfect)..	15h—11 5 a.m.	12 55
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore (nil.)..		

INDIAN BRANCH.	Mess. Hrs.	Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	1	20	0	3
„ Galle!.....	one	in	5	0
„ Kurrachee ..	0	25	0	1
„ Madras	4	39	0	8

WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 14.

(Madras Time.)

CANWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind W. S. W. 6, ther. 82, bar. 30-5.

BANGALORE, 4-20 P.M.—Weather fine, wind. N. E. N. W.

TUTICO'IN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S.E., ther. 86, bar 29 88.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, E. W., ther. 86. bar nil. Fall of rain 1 in. 83 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Per Re.
Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 9¼d.	
Do. at 6 months' sight..1s. 9 9-16d.	„
Credits, „ 3 „ „ ...1s. 9 9-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „ ...1s. 9 9-32d.	„

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free).....Rs. 12
Single Copy .....As. 4

We understand that the Commission appointed by Government to report upon a drainage system for Bombay is composed as follows :—Dr. W. G. Hunter, President; Mr. Wilson Bell and Mr. J. H. E. Hart, members; and Captain Marryatt, Secretary.

Colonel Colley, Military Secretary, and Lord W. Beresford, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, passed through Lahore on the 10th current, returning from the Frontier to Simla. On the report of the former, says the Lahore paper, will probably depend the action of the Government towards the Frontier tribes, and if Colonel Colley's information be of a piece with our own, we think that even famine expenditure will scarce suffice to hinder some necessary and vigorous steps from being taken to show that we have not yet become quite incapable of war.

The Lucknow paper writes most hopefully now of the prospects of that province, and the agriculturists are looking forward to a more than usually abundant *rabi* crop. The editor says, "We hear that in the five days ending with Wednesday last, no less than ten inches of rain fell at Hurdui, and over four inches at Unao. The rain has come at the very nick of time for the rabi sowings, so that from famine and incalculable distress we have just been saved by the 'skin of our teeth.' If we only get our winter rains at Christmas there will be a magnificent rabi, as a far larger than ordinary rabi area will be under crop owing to the land ready for the kharif having lain fallow and being now taken up for the rabi sowings. We doubt, however, that there will be much change in prices until the gram and wheat now being sown are secured. In any case, all fears of serious grain riots may now be considered as quite over. The people who had been flocking into Lucknow are returning to their villages, and we seem to have seen the worst of this scarcity."

The *Indian Tribune*, it will be remembered, charged Mr. Burkitt, Magistrate of Allahabad, with striking a native, and thereby occasioning his death. As it has been conclusively proved that there was not the slightest foundation for the charge, that paper has at length seen it to be its duty to apologise for making so reckless a statement :—"The official investigation into the circumstances connected with the death of the mango-seller in the compound of the Magistrate at Etawah, the results of which we summarised in our last issue, will have shown the public that there was not a particle of truth in the version of the affair published in these columns. The Magistrate, Mr. Burkitt, or his khansama, had nothing whatever to do with the death of the man. We cannot too deeply regret the publication of the untrue account that was furnished to us by an informant wrongly informed. We absolutely retract what we wrote on the subject, and sincerely apologise to Mr. Burkitt for the injury we have done him."

The *Madras Mail*.—We wonder if the Bishop of Bombay will return to India. He has certainly not been a success so far, but it is to his credit that during the latter part of his short sojourn in the country, he has not added to the list of the vagaries with which he commenced his reign. He goes home as a Bishop, and not an inch of episcopal privileges will he yield. He is young, active, ambitious, and unmarried. To such a man England should offer a better field for the exercise of his virtues, and the offer of his hand and heart than India.

Mr. T. Turner, a photographer, and formerly in the employ of Mr.-Sache at Lucknow, was returning to Morar from the Sergeants' Mess in Fortress Gwalior, on the evening of Sunday week, when he fell into a dry tank in the fortress, and was found dead next morning with his skull fractured.

There are just now fifty vessels in the Madras roads, of which but seven are steamers. Of the forty-three sailing ships, twenty-eight are "unfixed," or are waiting for anything that may turn up. The grain carrying trade has collapsed, and charterers of steamers in Calcutta for rice to Madras at Re. 1 to Re. 1-2 per bag would fill up gladly at 8 annas. Nearly three dozen charters are said to have been cancelled in Calcutta.

We are not aware what the connection is between the people of Dacca and the wealthy native banker now langnishing in a Calcutta prison ; whatever it be, their sympathy is taking the form of an influentially signed memorial of the inhabitants, which is shortly to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying for the remission of the unexpired portion of the sentence passed upon him. The local paper is of opinion that—"A better case for the exercise of the royal prerogative by His Honour could hardly be imagined."

It has been raining gravel in the neighbourhood of Aurungabad lately. A correspondent, writing thence to a Calcutta paper, says :—"A few days ago the Sub-Inspector of Police of Daoodnagore sent a quantity of earth in a *bandi* reporting that it had showered there for five minutes. On the 20th Sept. it similarly showered drops of earth at Nobeenugger and yesterday evening at Aurungabad. The earth may be had in abundance if anybody desires to examine it."

The *Statesman* :—The present war has not yet, so far as we know, produced a great military hero ; the hero of the war thus far wields the pen, not the sword, though he was at one time, we believe, a British soldier. We saw it stated the other day that Mr. Forbes, the *Daily News* "Special," who is now so deservedly famous, was, a few years ago, offered the editorship of a Calcutta paper ; and one of our local *litterateurs* is of opinion that had he accepted the post, there would now be only one daily newspaper in Calcutta,—and one weekly we may presume. To this we may add another bit of gossip. At a still earlier date, when Mr. Forbes' name was comparatively unknown to journalism, a friend of his, then resident in Calcutta and now editor of a Scotch journal, showed some specimen letters to the editor of one of our contemporaries, and solicited for Mr. Forbes employment as London correspondent. The reply given was to the effect that the letters were good, but the paper had already a good London correspondent. Mr. Forbes was at that time London correspondent of a weekly newspaper in the north of Scotland ; and though his letters were, as we need hardly say, ably written, the Calcutta editor may be excused for not detecting in them the genius which has since made their author the Prince of Specials.

The *Leader* says :—"That a very considerable number of persons in the Peshawur and Bannu districts should have been required during the past official year to furnish security or recognisance to keep the peace, under Chapter XXXVII. of the Criminal Procedure Code, can be no matter for wonder. It would be an agreeable surprise were it otherwise. The total number for the entire Punjab in 1876 was 6,559, or nearly one thousand more than in the previous year, and of these 170 were imprisoned in default. In addition to these, 5,028 individuals were called upon under Chapter XXXVIII. to give security for good behaviour, of whom 1,409 were sent to jail until such time as arrangements could be completed for procuring sureties. These figures present a notable contrast with the state of things in certain parts of Bengal, but to the Punjab likewise the complaint seems applicable that the machinery of a Criminal Court is put in motion far too readily. In the Punjab, as elsewhere, lovely woman becomes a 'potential factor' in breaches of the law and the Ten Commandments. Glancing hurriedly over the statement of report ed offences the eye alights upon such entries as these :—Murders from motives connected with woman 111, causing miscarriage 7, abducting a woman to compel marriage, &c., 58, selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman 21, rape 187, lurking house trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing an offence other than theft 501, fraudulent and unlawful marriage 7, causing miscarriage (simple) 27, exposing and abandoning a child 36, concealment of birth 28, bigamy 72, adultery 146, enticing away a married woman 3,112. This is a record as heavy as the Homeric catalogue of ships, but after all man is the offender, woman the temptation and the prey. As somebody remarks, woman is an interior animal, that can't reason and which pokes the fire from the top. But what are we to think of the men of the Punjab ? Under the head of 'drunk and disorderly' we find only seven cases, implicating no more than seven persons of whom one was acquitted and discharged. Calcutta could beat these figures in a single day, even in the native quarters of the town."

A defence of lotteries is permitted to appear in the *Indian Daily News*, by one who remembers the Government lotteries. "I recollect," he says, "that many poor men with families, especially clerks in Government and other offices, had been made comfortable by getting good prizes in the lottery. I myself bought a ticket for a captain in the army, which brought up the prize, of Rs. 80,000 ; it enabled him to pay off his debts of Rs. 30,000. I do not recollect any man or family being ruined by subscribing. No man had the hardihood to buy more than one or two tickets at Rs. 100 each to try his chance, and many bought tickets jointly amongst five, ten, or twenty persons. Can a lottery, which is a scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance drawn honestly, be considered noxious ? Is not horse-racing, which is in itself cruel and an evil hazard, criminal ? Are not public billiards and card-gambling, staking large sums of money, obnoxious and criminal ? Are they not in a true sense gambling ? Are they not winked at and tolerated ? Is buying a ticket or two in a large lottery, such as the late Calcutta Government Lottery at Rs. 100 each, or taking a few chances in minor lotteries at one or two rupees a chance, ruinous to the parties ? The late Calcutta Government Lottery kept landholders unembarrassed with heavy taxes, helped Government to open several new and splendid roads in Calcutta, and had always surplus funds in the hands of the committee." We see that a grand lottery, consisting of 50,0000 tickets at Rs. 2 each, is announced by a Rev. Father Barthet, for what purpose he thus tells us : "Five years ago I made an appeal to the Indian public by starting a great lottery for the erection of a school and of a church at Chandernagore. The school building has been completed three years ago, and the surplus of the funds has been devoted towards the beginning of the new church ; Rs. 17,300 have been expended for this building, but its construction was obliged to be stopped for want of funds. A sum of about Rs. 50,000 is supposed to be necessary for the completion of the building and the purchase of adjacent grounds and premises which are considered indispensable for the improvement of the Church. The hearty co-operation which I received from the public at large throughout all India, and the many suggestions made to me in order to appeal a second time to the generosity of the public, have encouraged me to start another lottery on the same principle as that on which I organised the first one, and I am confident that the public will respond to this appeal with the same eagerness and generosity as they did for our first grand lottery. The drawing is fixed for the 7th of February 1878, but should all the tickets be disposed of before the 1st January, an unlimited number of tickets will be issued till the 1st February, and 2-3rds of the proceeds will be given in another single prize which will be added to the above list ; but should, at the time of the drawing, any tickets remain unsold of the original 50,000, they will revert to the lottery fund." If churches may be built by the agency of lotteries, it will be difficult to make people in general believe that there can be any particular wrong in the principle however it may be applied.

The *World* says :—I feel curious to know whether the *Daily Telegraph* proposes to take any steps with regard to its unfortunate blunder—to use no stronger word—about Mr. Gladstone and the Greeks. It is probably not yet forgotten that in the most direct and outspoken manner, the *Daily Telegraph* accused Mr. Gladstone of inciting the Greeks to make war on the Turks. Mr. Gladstone wisely contented himself with a simple denial of the charge addressed to the world in general. In the *Times*, on Sept. 15, was printed a letter from M. Negroponte containing a more distinct and categorical denial, and indicating, moreover, the quarter from which the accusation came. The *Telegraph* has therefore an opportunity of extricating itself from an unpleasant imputation. It is possible it may have been imposed upon ; and its only fault may have been a too quick reliance on a rumour it was pleased to believe true. But if it hold its peace still, I confess it seems to me to stand in about as bad a light as it is possible for a newspaper that professes to be respectable to stand in. Is it no light thing—the more gossip of the hour—to gravely charge a gentleman and a statesman of Mr. Gladstone's position and reputation with inciting a nation to unnecessary and unprovoked bloodshed merely to gratify his own fanatical prejudices ? I cannot, indeed, conceive a much graver or grosser accusation. It was made openly and directly ; denied simply and plainly. But the *Telegraph* has made no sign, no excuse, no apology. Either it must have wilfully told a falsehood, or committed an egregious blunder. For the present, one naturally prefers to believe the latter ; it rests with the *Telegraph* itself whether the world will be compelled to believe the former.

In addition to the short statement which has appeared of the recent visit to the Claimant, Mr. Guildford Onslow has just given an account of the interview, in which he says that in consequence of the uniform good conduct of "Sir Roger Tichborne" in Dartmoor Prison, he has been promoted to a higher class, which enables him to enjoy the privilege of seeing his friends once in three months for half an hour, instead of once in six months for 20 minutes. He was looking remarkably well in health and spirits, and, for the first time, made no complaints. Mr. Onslow showed him enlarged life-size portraits of Creswell, a lunatic in Paramatta Asylum, which he at once recognized, saying that no second look was required to enable him to say it was his old friend Arthur Orton, expressing his surprise that any one who had ever know Arthur Orton could doubt it. Mr. Onslow continues, "He seemed much pleased and cheered at the fact that at length we had found the real man. He pointed out to us a mark on the face of Creswell that was to him unmistakable. He said he left the case in our hands and in the hands of the public to demand his release. We promised him faithfully that no efforts on our part should be wanting to accomplish it. He begged to be remembered to all his friends, and was about to speak of a discharged convict, who had lately received a free pardon, when he was checked by the warder. . . . The 30 minutes soon passed, and we took leave of the poor man, but with hope depicted, not only on our faces, but upon his, that the finding of Arthur Orton would soon be the means of his return to liberty and freedom."

A new and ingenious application of chymistry to the purposes of navigation, the invention of Professor Sir William Thomson, has been tried with perfect success on board the Minotaur, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, the flagship of Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, commanding the Channel Squadron. It is notorious that had the Schiller, German emigrant vessel, which was wrecked against the Scilly Islands a few years ago, kept the lead going at night she would, in all human probability, have reached her destination in safety. Many accidents which occur to our mercantile marine are traceable to the same want of care in ascertaining the whereabouts of a ship in the dark or during a fog by soundings. This neglect of ordinary precaution is entirely due to the cumbrousness which attends the working of the present apparatus on board. It is evident that the use of a weighted line while the ship is under way would not only be of no value, but would prove a positive source of error, seeing that by the time the lead touched the bottom the ship itself would be a considerable distance ahead. In these circumstances the length of line run out would afford a most misleading test of the depth of water. What is wanted in dangerous channels or when a ship is approaching the land at night is a means of ascertaining the actual vertical depth of water under a ship's keel, and until Sir William Thomson's system this could only be accomplished by shortening sail and heaving the vessel to until a sounding had been taken. This process involved immense labour and loss of time, and captains were very reluctant to keep stopping the way of a ship for periodical soundings. They either did not take them at all or were content to drop the lead at very wide intervals. The advantages of Sir William Thomson's method consists in the fact that it is simple in operation and that it can be performed in all weathers without interfering with the speed of a ship. Its absolute accuracy, too, has been established by Lord Walter Kerr, during the recent cruise of the Minotaur, by cross bearings and by dropping the instruments in waters the depth of which is well known. The apparatus consists of an ordinary sounding-bar attached to a line of fine steel wire. The wire is run off a drum by means of the weight when thrown overboard, the rapidity of the paying out being controlled by a rope strap brake fitted to the drum, and by means of which the line is also stopped the moment the bottom is touched. So far the principle is the same as that of the ordinary sounding apparatus, and although the outrunning line is made to actuate an index hand and measure its own length, the result would, if Sir William Thomson's theory holds here, be more trustworthy than similar results obtained by the common sounding line under way. But in the new gear the inventor has attached a small copper tube about two feet in length to the bottom of the wire line near the bar. Into this tube, which is hermetically closed at the bottom, a little sulphate of iron is poured, after which an attenuated glass tube, hermetically sealed at the top, is introduced, and to which the water is freely admitted through the cap of the outer tube. As the interior of the glass tube is coated with a solution of prussiate of potash, the moment it is thrown into the sea the water presses the sulphate of iron into it and discolours the glass, the height of the discolouration being regulated by the pressure of the water. Hence as the measure varies at various depths, all that is required to be done to ascertain the depth of the soundings is to measure by a scale the extent of the discolouration. Two men suffice to manipulate the drum on the poop of the Minotaur, and both Admiral Seymour and Capt. Lord Walter Kerr are warm in their commendation of the absolute accuracy and extreme handiness of the instrument. Its importance on board our mercantile marine cannot be overrated.

The *Sportsman* thinks that when Artemus Ward called Brigham Young "the most married man of whom he had ever heard," he must have forgotten his Sunday School training. Our London contemporary says :—Flippancy is the principal characteristic of American wit, and no man perhaps ever offended more at the hands of the witlings of his country than did the late lamented Brigham Young, whose domestic institution was a constant target for the light cohorts of American journalism. Artemus Ward said of Mr. Young "that he was the most married man of whom he (Mr. Ward) had ever heard." And yet what do we find ? We find that Brigham Young had a mere beggarly account of seventeen wives and fifty-six children all told. When, a few days since, his will was read at Salt Lake City, in presence of his seventy-three wives and children, it was found that his estate, amounting to two million dollars, was left to be equally divided among them, reserving small special bequests for his favourite wives. His fortune, 4,000,000*l.*, a by no means uncommon personalty, apportioned among the seventy-three persons left, if invested in anything like safe securities, would scarcely yield them 5*l.* a week each ; not more than enough to live in a six roomed house at Camden Town, and keep one maid of all work. Compare these figures with the household and expenditure of the most married man of antiquity who had 40,000 stalls of horses for his chariots and 12,000 horsemen. The weight of the gold that came to him in one year was 666 talents, more than ever Brigham Young possessed at one time during the whole period of his unnatural life. While as for wives, the personage of whom we speak had 700, all of them princesses, and 300 ladies in different quiet little villas in the suburbs of Jerusalem. It seems somewhat unkind to the late Mr. Young of Utah, to hold up his memory to scorn and opprobrium, and at the same time to make the life of the ancient gentleman, with just a thousand wives and sweethearts, the subject of Sunday School themes. The same rule that applies to Brigham Young should apply to King Solomon, although in his relation to the sex, the wise man of the East was one among a thousand.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* says, "I heard to-day of a queer speculation into which it has entered the head of a well-known Indian officer to embark. He has (I was assured(telegraphed to America for either a pound-weight, or a quart-measure (I am not sure which) of Colorado beetles. So far as multitude is concerned, it does not much matter, for I fancy either a pound or a quart would comprise a million or so of the beetles. Of course you will have understood that the beetles are to be *dead*. He has at the same time contracted for an immense number of little glass bulbs, about the size of a revolver-bullet. Into each of these bulbs he will insert a dried Colorado, and the bulb will then be closed by a screw stopper, headed by a small ring—ring and stopper to be, like the rest of the bulb, of glass—so that the whole may be worn on a watch-chain or *chatelaine*, if desired. I am told that, complicated as these bulbs may seem from my description, they will be supplied at no more than half a crown the gross, *i. e.*, less than a farthing apiece. The beetle will cost next to nothing, so that the most considerable expenditure is in the telegram which orders them. A very moderate sale of these strange ornaments, at even a half penny each, would, it is calculated, cover all expenses, and the ingenious speculator intends to charge a penny. He is said to be quite confident of turning a thousand pounds by the investment. I wish he may get it."

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE BOMBAY MARKET.

List of retail and wholesale prices of various kinds of grain prevailing in Bombay yesterday:—

Names.	No. of ₹ one Pallie Candy ₹ Rs.	in Rs.
WHEAT—		
Khundwa	3	40 to 45
Pisi	4	33
Bunsi	2½	57
GRAM—		
Jumbusuri	3½	41
Desi	2½	32 to 30
Surati	2½	32
Kurrachee	3½	32
BAJREE—		
Mulkapuri	3½	42
Kurrachee	4	32
JOWAREE—		
Batni	4½	26
Surati	4½	31 to 32

Names.	No. of ₹ one Pallie Candy ₹ Rs.	in Rs.
RICE—		
Jeerasal	2½	46 to52
Bengal	2½	47
Inferior quality ..	..	
Patni	3	40 to 43
Oopro—		
Nagpore	3½	39
Gogaldi	3	35
Cawnpore	3	35
MOTH—		
Cutchee	2½	48
Kurrachee	3½	42
DALE—		
Surri Toor dal.	2½	55 to 57
Dry ditto. ...	4	32
Gram dal	3	44

4 seers make 1 pallie, 17 pallies make 1 phara, and 8 phuras make 1 candy.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Bombay Missionary Conference have received from Government a copy of the following letter addressed by Government to the Municipal Commissioner with reference to their memorial on the subject of the Victoria Gardens :—

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 11th October 1877.

To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I am desired by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward the accompanying memorial for opinion and report, and to state that, unless the Town Council thinks the matter of great importance, Government would be glad if the project of a Café restaurant could be dropped.

2. The gardens were, I am desired to say, vested in the Municipality, partly no doubt for popular recreation, but mainly for the promotion of science and art. To establish a Café restaurant in the gardens would be an alteration in the character of the place, and would be contrary to the intentions of those distinguished persons who founded the Victoria and Albert Museum.—I have, &c.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

TURKISH STRATEGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Turkish generals have been much abused of late—Suleiman Pasha for wasting his strength in the Schipka Pass, and Mehemet Pasha for not forcing the Russian lines at Biela. But there is much to be said on the other side, indeed enough to convince me that they have adopted the proper strategy, and that they will ultimately gain complete success. It has been presumed, even by the writer of the articles in the *Times* headed "The War," that, had Suleiman Pasha joined Mehemet Pasha, their united forces would have been sufficient to force the position on the Jantra. Perhaps so, but perhaps not, and if not the result would have been simply ruin, provided that the Russians were in a position to follow up the repulse even in a slight degree. Plevna would have been isolated, and the Russians for a time at least would have been relieved of the incubus of the Turkish army, 120,000 strong, hanging on their left.

But the best way of judging is to take the prospect as it now stands. Plevna still holds out ; the fighting in the Schipka Pass costs the Russians an enormous loss in men, means, and transport ; the Turkish army on the Lom can retire into the impregnable Quadrilateral if the Russians by raising the siege of Plevna attempt to force it back, and be still ready to advance when the Russians retire. Now, what are the Russian prospects ? They have to keep a large army in the Dobrudscha, or its vicinity,to prevent a march on Bucharest ; they have to keep a force of 100,000 men on the Jantra or Lom to mask the Quadrilateral and keep in check the moveable army of 120,000 men ; they have still to force the lines at Plevna and destroy the forces of Osman Pasha and Chefket Pasha. They have then to force the Balkans, and repeat Plevna at Adrianople. Can this be done in one campaign ? I think not. For the winter the Russians have to encounter privations and difficulties which must break the spirit of all but the bravest, while the picture of the "unspeakable" smoking his "chibouque" in the Quadrilateral and elsewhere with the railways to the Danube open to him, must be appreciated by every Anglo-Indian. Then, in Plevna and in Schipka he will be called upon to fire an occasions, cannon in the name of God and perhaps not be overfed! but then he has never been accustomed to high living.

Taking the present position as a whole, and remembering that every day the war is protracted adds to the Russian difficulties without much difference to the Turk, I cannot help thinking that Suleiman Pasha was right in holding to the Shipka, and that Mehemet was right in not risking a defeat at Biela. Events have, at any rate, justified them so far.

Oct. 13. EXPERIENCE.

* * The Turks themselves do not share our correspondents' high opinion of Mehemet Ali's strategy, or they would not have removed that general from the command of the Shumla army.—ED. *B. G.*

A WORD WITH THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I hope you will allow me room for a few lines in your columns on the remarks which followed an extract on the Turkish atrocities in the *Bombay Guardian* of October 13. After the extract on the subject of these atrocities come the words, "meanwhile English officers are serving in the Turkish Army, some of them in high positions, and England has a minister at the Court of the Sultan, and English papers are glorifying the Turks for their victories." As this will probably meet the eye of the *Guardian*, I hope he will kindly give the number and the names of these English officers serving in the Turkish army. I am afraid Sir William Thompson's slip here, and that the *Guardian* meant to say, and should have said, "Englishmen serving as Turkish officers in the Turkish Army." It would hardly be fair or truthful to describe the editor of the *Bombay Guardian* as at present a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., or the latest American convert to Mormonism as a respectable Christian. But apart from this, it might as well have been stated, that the Turkish victories were gained, and these Turkish atrocities were perpetrated, by American weapons manufactured in America. The one fact is just as relevant to the matter in hand as the other, and if there is any difference it is in favour of the weapons. Besides, it might also have been stated, that a good many fighting in the Turkish ranks are—if newspapers can be trusted —American renegades, though it would seem that they have not yet fought much in the front or made a name for themselves.

"England has a minister at the Court of the Sultan." Well, there is nothing surely very strange or wrong in this. Have other nations not ministers there, or have America, Germany, &c., recalled their ambassadors ? What does the *Guardian* really mean by ignoring the other Powers ? Are they not worth mentioning, or are we to understand intelligently to set down these atrocities to the fact that England has a minister at the Court of the Sultan ? The *Guardian* should not have left us in this dilemma.

"English papers are glorifying the Turks for their victories." This is too sweeping. With the exception of a noisy war party, the *Guardian* must know that if the English nation is anything at present it is anti-Turkish, though perhaps it is nearer the truth to say that, apart from deploring this war and seeking to mitigate its miseries, the people are indifferent as to its outcome. On the other hand, I have seen it stated, and repeated again and again, that it was the popular feeling in England and Russia to enter into this war—it was so much on her side.

After thus far analyzing the *Guardian's* sentiments, and after allowing for the hasty way in which his words have been thrown together, I am forced to take them merely as a convenient way of conveying a sneer. At the same time, every unprejudiced reader of average intelligence must see in such language a tribute to the English name and nation, which was certainly not meant.

Not connected with this subject, but as throwing a little light on the *Guardian's* position in this land, I may say that as a constant reader of the paper, of all its utterances on the famine relief measures, while it has been quick to blame and find fault, I have not seen a single generous word for what the Government and its servants have so nobly and so quietly done. It is sad to think that the only religious papers in this Presidency should so far stultify their position by ever and anon indulging in senseless tirades against the Government, by whose permission they are here. Their readers do not thank them for such pabulum. Such is not the work of the religious journalist, and the cause of truth is not advanced by it. Indeed, so far from this being the case, some of the tirades in our religious papers have been set down as the outcome of a sort of sanctified *Indu-Prakash*. EBOR.

INDO-PORTUGUESE PRIESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I trust the following extracts will be considered to deserve insertion in your journal as an interesting appendage to the remarks of your correspondent "J. C. L." respecting the Native Christians of Salsette and his advocacy of the goodness and intelligence of the R. C. clergy of the Archdiocese of Goa and its environs :—

"In the Goa seminary, *jus patronatus* is made one of the elements of the clerical education, as it well may be, since it fills the pockets of the priests and the confessionaries of many families. The Christian churches are there considered as a fertile source of riches for parents, brothers and sisters ; to become a Missioner and a Priest, is considered merely as a profession—a path to fortune. It is generally asserted that holy orders have been simoniacally given in Goa ; in Quilon, all, or almost all, the parishes of the former diocese have been and are put up to auction, and sold to the highest bidder, the price going to the Vicar-Capitular and Chapter at Goa. This is no secret transaction ; it is perfectly notorious.

"In that seminary are studied the position of each district, the quality of the land and its produce, the rents of the churches, the amount of what are called profits of land, the condition of the Christian congregations, whether poor or rich, and the best means of extracting money from them. Such points as these are their deepest and most constant studies ; dogmatic and moral theology are but superficially run through, and it would be better if they were entirely ignored.

"If we follow these priests to the missions, we find them seeking their own temporal interests, and not those of Jesus Christ, and of the salvation of souls. There are some rare exceptions ; some few who show a fear of God and zeal for souls ; but *even they* have not given proofs of disinterestedness and detachment from money. The object of all is to enrich or elevate their own families, and not to look after vocations, and even vexations of the poor. They will refuse to bless a marriage without receiving a sum of money proportionate to the means of the parties ; they will give dispensations of the third and second, and even the first mixed decrees, provided a sufficient sum of money be offered them. In many places they exacted payment for hearing confessions (by the way, this charge is generally stigmatized as a calumny) ; a confession of two years was taxed at a rupee, one of three years at two rupees, and so on. For ordinary baptisms they exacted seven pence, for a sol-mn one several rupees ; money must be paid before they would sprinkle a corpse, a sick person, or a child with holy water.

"Was the money thus exacted by the Goanese clergy spent in building churches, or keeping them in repair, or providing them with the necessary ornaments ? What schools did they establish for children ? What widows, or orphans, or females in danger did they help ?

"Faith and piety have been weakened and destroyed among Christians, and the Indo-Portuguese priests are generally ignorant, scandalous in their lives, open to every passion."—From a short historical account of the Goa Seminary by Father Ignatius, O.C., and Father Strickland S. J., year 1853. Q.

A pushing wine merchant at Calcutta is advertising *a la* Artemus Ward, and recommends his port in this style :—"Some people have to tell the difference between good liker and bad, enny more than the old negro could tell tea from koffe. He engaged a room at a boardin house and called at tea time, took his tea, but did not like it ; did not say anything. Next morning at breakfast the landlady asked him if he would have tea or koffee, he replied, Well madam, i'm not very particular, but if dat was tea I had last nite ill take koffe, but if it was koffe i'll take tea. So you can take Brisbane's if you choose, but only take some of "OUROW" Green Seal liker, and you'll take the taste out of your mouth. Then you will want "OUROW" PORT. Black Seal, only 1-2 a bottle. This Port is drank throughout the Port, as well as other Ports on the coast, and if every shipmaster in the Port will take enough of our Ports to last him to his next Port, the next time he visits this Port he will be sure to call for "OUROW" port again "You Bet" ! Call and try it at . . . Adieu !"

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 9.

It is a long lane that has no turning. After nearly six weeks of excessively dry weather, without a single drop of rain, and that in the very height of the monsoon time, with a blazing sun making it almost as warm as in the plains, with dense volumes of dust suffocating us, the clouds at last rolled up from the south-east, and on Friday, the 5th instant, we had a copious shower of rain. Since then it has rained daily ; as I am writing, the mist is rolling up from the vallies, enveloping the hill tops, the lightning is flashing round us, the thunder grandly pealing overhead, and a heavy shower coming bravely down. The good this late, but still timely, rain has done in the present and in prospective is simply incalculable. There is only one thing to be feared, that should it continue *too* long the autumn crops, consisting of various millets, buck wheat, and of greater consequence even, the hay for the winter food of the cattle would be spoiled. But in the midst of the present blessing, we must not anticipate or entertain gloomy fears. A cyclone, I hear, is expected in Calcutta very shortly ; should that come, these bills are certain to have the tail end of the storm, which, we believe, will end the rainy weather here, and inaugurate the fine autumnal days we always look forward to as the best period of the year.

The price of grain was lowered considerably the very first day the rain fell, and all food grains are one-third cheaper than they were a week ago, much to the satisfaction of the poor. We have been congratulating ourselves that though we have had so little moisture, we have had at least but little sickness, the one being most likely the result of the other. But, strange to say, while the general health has been so good, three or four cases of typhoid fever have appeared in our midst, attacking the young and fair, happily, however, not with a fatal termination. The latest case is that of Lady Lee Warner, who has just been seized with the terrible complaint. This illness has necessitated the postponement of her Ladyship's private theatricals which were to have taken place this evening, and for which invitations have been issued for three hundred guests.

A darbar is to be held for the hill chiefs who are to be received on the 24 h inst. by the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab. There are several rajas here who are to be seen parading about the station in most gorgeous garments—His Highness of Farreedkote, who is always attended by an officer ; the Rajah of Nabha, of Jheend, and some official attached to the Regency Court of Puttiala. The Rajah of Bhurtpore has returned to his own dominions to look after his subjects suffering from famine. The tide of grain traffic no longer sets in to the same extent towards the south of India, but is now deflected towards the districts round Cawnpore, Agra, &c., as the need is greater there at present. The want of grass for the cattle is perhaps causing even greater, distress than the scarcity of grain, for the starvation of cattle means not only present but also future want, as the lands must remain untilled without bullocks. Rain is reported to have fallen at Umballa, and generally all over the Punjab, reviving the hopes of the agriculturists. There are signs of the season coming rapidly to a close, the shops are selling off their goods at half price, people are engaging seats in the tongas for their journey down to the plains, and before another month passes over us the season of 1877 will have come to an end. The clerks in the offices of the several Government departments remonstrated at being obliged to remain here during the winter, as so many have their families in Calcutta, and so it is determined that while the bulk of the offices remain here, a large proportion of each as usual go down. The Viceroy does not leave till the end of November. There are signs of a movement towards the frontier this winter, but what this will consist of, is not known generally. In fact, the plans for the winter are not as yet determined on, and such as are in contemplation, are kept as quiet as possible. An influx of tourists from Calcutta are expected after the 15th when the long recess of the "Doorga Poojah" holidays commence. The holiday-makers rush up to see the hills, take a cursory trip into the interior, and then return to the ditch. The present rapid mode of travelling allows to the existing generation this short whiff of the Himalayan air which was quite unattainable by those of the past.

The Fancy Ball given by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and Mrs. Egerton appears to have created so great an interest that the guests have determined to have a memorial of the event, and a subscription is being raised to procure a magnificent album from England to be presented to Mrs. Egerton. The album is to contain a portrait of each of the guests taken in the costume worn by them on the occasion ; the book will have to be massive to contain so large a number of photographs ; there were near

to such member. There is in this we think nothing of that risk, and speculation and gaming which make ordinary lotteries a common and public nuisance."

The Chief Justice distinguishes this transaction from ordinary lotteries on the ground that by the arrangement all get a return of the amount of their contributions, that is the *whole* amount. But in the present scheme, it is not contended that contributors will receive the whole amount of their subscriptions—it is merely contended that they will gain *something*. The price of each ticket is one rupee—41,553 subscribers will receive only articles valued at 4 annas. The distinction lies in the absence of the element of risk. If the principle now contended for were sound, it would follow that any lottery, however nefarious, could be legalized by the presentation to the less fortunate subscribers of a pen wiper or a postage stamp. The fallacy is masked by calling an article of infinitesimal value a prize.

I tind, therefore, that the present scheme is a lottery within the meaning of Section 294A. of the Indian Penal Code, and that it has not been authorised by Government. It follows that the defendant has committed an offence under the above-mentioned Section by publishing a proposal to deliver goods in connection with the said lottery, and I direct that he pay a fine of Rs. 300.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

ORAL TELEGRAPHY.

(*Times.*)

Now that the first feeling of surprise about the Telephone has subsided, it may be interesting to look at the invention from the practical side, which has been somewhat ignored in the recent discussions on the subject of oral telegraphy. The invention has been described as the "sensation" of the late meeting of the British Association at Plymouth; and if scientific societies must have sensations to relieve their proceedings from any charge of dulness, the Telephone, it may be admitted, was as legitimate a sensation as could well have been introduced on the occasion. There can be no doubt at all, even allowing for all the wild extravagances of the American Press, that it has been found practicable to "speak" in more than the ordinary telegraphic sense of the term, and even to transmit musical rounds through a telegraphic wire. There are not as yet any trustworthy *data* as to the distance over which telephonic sounds may be transmitted with accuracy and distinctness. It has been stated in America that a concert was heard some 30 or 40 miles away, and that so strong was the current of sound, that it was distinctly heard in the office of a newspaper, the private telegraphic wire of which ran alongside the wire to which the Telephone was connected. Those who understand the conditions of telephonic transmission so far as at present ascertained will know exactly in what category to include the last-mentioned statement. It must be one of those "wonders of the imagination revealed to American journalists" which Professor Graham Bell, the inventor of the Telephone, frankly admits he has not yet succeeded in accomplishing. He tells us, indeed, that an attempt to reproduce a concert only four miles away was a practical failure, and that the idea of a large audience participating in the music had not yet been realized. At Plymouth, a week or two ago, the results obtained from telephonic experiments were varied, and, on the whole, only moderately successful. Little difficulty appears to have been experienced in exchanging sounds between the meeting place of the British Association and the Post Office, the distance being comparatively short, and the means of communication being probably of the special character adopted to the working of the Telephone in its present stage. The first attempt to speak to Exeter was not successful, for the reason, as stated, that the wire to which the Telephone was joined would "come in contact" with other wires used for business purposes; or because a certain inductive action would be set up which would neutralize or destroy the currents sent through the Telephone wire. A subsequent attempt is described as having been perfectly successful, and it seems only reasonable to assume, after the statement made in connexion with the first attempt—to the effect that it would be necessary to have the instruments connected by single wires before they could be extensively used—that a single line or circuit was made of all the wires running between Plymouth and Exeter, or that the remaining wires were not in use at the time the Telephone was being worked.

There is no necessity at present for considering the beauty or scientific value of Professor Graham Bell's invention. These, we imagine, will hardly be called in question even by the most sceptical inquirers into its adaptability to the purposes of practical telegraphy. In this inquiry, however, we are confronted with a difficulty on the very threshold of the subject. The practical utility of any invention for the transmission of telegraphic sounds or signals must, we take it, depend to a large extent on its adaptability to the existing means of communication—*i.e.*, on the telegraph lines as at present employed. Now we are under the impression that in England the great through lines of telegraph have a construction peculiarly their own. Certainly their construction is very different from that of the great American lines. In a comparatively small country, thickly studded with busy centres of population and commerce, the necessity exists for telegraph lines with many wires; and, as a matter of fact, the telegraph lines in many directions are rapidly becoming over-weighted. There exists, too the necessity for calling, so to speak, at many places *en route*, in order that the wires may be proved or tested at suitable points; and the previous dislike to aerial wires in most towns has led to a considerable mileage of most through lines of telegraph being buried in iron pipes in the streets. In this way, it might happen that a wire commencing in London and terminating in Edinburgh might call in at York and Newcastle, and might be constructed in the "common" manner just described—*i. e.*, partly in the open air and partly underground. Now, it so happens that the conditions were set forth—multiplicity of wires, and buried cables of two or more wires—are absolutely fatal so far as has yet been demonstrated, to the practical use of Telephone. This much, indeed, was admitted at Plymouth, and has been abundantly shown by experiments elsewhere. A correspondent, describing with great clearness the construction of the Telephone, stipulated twice, in the course of a very brief letter, that it should be connected to a line of telegraph "specially insulated for the purpose," and this is really the primary condition of successful working. Perhaps the term "insulated" should be more properly rendered "isolated;" for what would be considered very good insulation for ordinary telegraphic purposes, and even for the successful working of the delicate Wheatstone and Duplex instruments, would be quite fatal to the transmission of intelligible sounds by the still more delicate Telephone. The same applies, although with perhaps increased force, to submarine cables of more than one wire, and we have seen no record of any attempt to transmit telephonic sounds through a single wire cable.

What surprises us, then, is that the hope should have been held out by more than one speaker at the Plymouth meeting that at no distant date audible sounds might be sent across the broad Atlantic, and the delicate whispers of the Telephone might replace the "click" of the Morse and the "whirr" of the Wheatstone instruments. We can hardly suppose that the hope exists, even in the most sanguine breast, that a special system of telegraphic communications will be built up in order to accommodate the requirements of the Telephone in respect to isolation of wires. We are willing to believe that a field of successful operation awaits its future development, even in practical commercial England, although not exactly in the direction indicated by the *savans* of the British Association. In order to realize what is implied in the dream that the telephone may one day supersede the Wheatstone method of communication, it is necessary to understand what the latter is, and what it does. Briefly and popularly described, the Wheatstone system is a fast-speed application of the Morse system. By the latter the speed of transmission is limited to the manual dexterity of a single operator; by the former a number of operators may be employed in a preparatory process, somewhat resembling the work of the Jacquard loom, the actual work of transmission being performed automatically and at a speed three or four times as great as that of the hand. At the receiving end of the wire the signals are recorded precisely as they are in the Morse system, but with, of course, infinitely greater speed, and, as in the preparatory process, several persons may be employed in their transcription. Let us suppose that all the difficulties as to the isolation of wires are cleared away, and that it has become practicable to transmit sounds by means of the Wheatstone speed, which is in some cases as rapid as the utterances of an average public speaker. There is, of course, no record of the signals, and, this being so, only one operator—a "listener" in fact—can be employed at a time, and he must be a highly trained shorthand writer. But inasmuch as telegrams must be sent out as rapidly as received, just as Parliamentary debates must be sent to press in short sections, there must be a staff of shorthand writers to each instrument, and the work of writing out telegrams must be done twice over, with all the liability to error of public reporting. Again, it is hardly in reason that the operator at the sending end of the wire should be required to "telephone" all day long, as he is now required to "telegraph," and the necessity would therefore arise for a corps of telegraphic orators to correspond with the shorthand corps aforesaid. Other arts, more difficult, in fact, than that of telegraphy itself, would have to be introduced into our telegraphic system, concurrently with the introduction of the Telephone, unless, indeed, every man is to become his own telegraphist, and thus put himself in excellent training for Bedlam.

Private telegraphy has been suggested as a probable field for the development of the Telephone, and here it must be confessed there are opportunities for successful application which do not exist in the great field of public or commercial telegraphy. Even here, however, there are limits imposed by the character and conditions of the existing means of communication. Private telegraphs exist mostly in towns, where, as we have seen, there is a growing tendency to confine the telegraph wires, of whatever description, to pipes laid through the streets. Economical reasons have led, no doubt, to the grouping together of aerial wires, and these reasons would apply with increased force to the much more costly process of burying wires. It comes to this, then that if the Telephone is to be successfully, or at all events generally, introduced, even in the case of private telegraphs, the users of such telegraphs must be prepared to pay a good deal more for the luxury of a separate or isolated line of wire. But there is a great undeveloped field of household or domestic telegraphy, where these difficulties would not have to be overcome, and where the Telephone might be introduced with both profit and advantage. In large establishments, and especially in hotels, a vast amount of labour might be saved by a means of communication which would not only serve as "call," but might be made available either for giving or receiving an order. Strange to say, even the homely speaking-tube has not been introduced into hotels for public use, or hardly so. The only difficulty which presents itself here is whether the Telephone can be made to convey any loud preliminary signal before beginning to "speak," similar to the whistle of the ordinary speaking-tube; for we are hardly advanced enough as yet to adopt the suggestion of one enthusiast, and to go about with a sort of telephonic helmet or skull-cap on our heads, ready for action at any moment. Conflicting noises, like conflicting wires, are fatal to the practical use of the Telephone, and this is another reason why the new invention is hardly destined as yet to enter into the internal arrangements of our great telegraph offices. We observe with satisfaction that the Telephone has been successfully experimented within a mine in Cornwall. Hitherto, no speaking signals to the surface have been possible in mines of great depth, and the usual cord signal is of course somewhat indefinite and uncertain. The extreme probability of the Telephone rendering his use in mining operation extremely feasible, although this again may be neutralized to some extent by the necessity for a preliminary or call signal, and the consequent necessity for a battery.

The best guarantee for the future of the Telephone lies in the extremely modest claims put forward on its behalf by its inventor Professor Graham Bell—who, by the way, is a Scotchman, and not a Yankee—would probably be the last man in the world to claim for his invention even the possibilities with which it has been connected in the fertile imagination of American journalists. He frankly admitted to his audience at Plymouth that his invention was only as yet in its embryo state, and that he could not tell what from it might ultimately assume. With the characteristic penetration of his countrymen, he doubtless understands the difference between a scientific possibility and a practical reality, and the public may at least be as content to wait for the application of his undoubtedly important discovery as he is to labour for its development and ultimate perfection.

ENGLISH CRICKET IN 1877.

The results of the various County matches played during the season leave Gloucester the champion County with seven matches out of the eight that were played won, and the remaining single match drawn. Taking the Counties in alphabetical order, Derbyshire comes first, and the Midland team have gained a very creditable position, having of eight matches won five, drawn one, and lost two. Derbyshire has not perhaps a very safe eleven, and it is more to its bowlers than to its batsmen that it chiefly owes its success. Daft, a left-handed batsman and a rare hitter when he gets in, made some long scores, and Mr. R. P. Smith was useful, though he hardly played up to expectations. Frost was third on the list of batsmen, but Rigley and Hind were not in their best form, and Hickton who can hit, is in front of both of them. Derbyshire is fortunate in having two deadly fast bowlers in Mycroft and Hickton, perhaps the best couple, with the exception of Wm. M'Intyre and Watson, now in any county team. For the first time for many years Mr. W. G. Grace has been deposed from the foremost place in the batting averages of Gloucestershire, but he has only had to yield the position to his brother E. M., "the Doctor," whose hitting has been almost as true as, if more eccentric than, of old. For once W. G. did not get three figures for his country; and, indeed, the only "century" during the season was Mr Moberly's "not out" innings of one hundred and one at Nottingham. Whatever ill-success attended W. G. as a batsman was fully made up by his wonderful feats in bowling, and it may safely be said that they have never been surpassed in the records of any country. Midwinter, the Melbourne cricketer, has proved a great acquisition to the eleven, as he is a very fine all round cricketer, and will be one of the best next year. Gloucestershire, with the three Graces, Gilbert, Townsend, Moberley, Miles, J. A. Bush, Fairbanks, Cranston, and Midwinter, has a wonderful eleven, and is on its merits well worthy of the first place among counties. Hampshire played four matches, and lost all in every case, getting a very decisive beating. Unfortunately for the eleven, Mr. Ridely's bowling was a great failure, after his wonderful success the previous year, and there was not a sufficiency of batting to make up for the weakness of bowling and the very bad fielding shown throughout the season. Messrs. Booth, Ridley and Duncan batted with success, but otherwise the batting was below county form, and the bowling all round was second-rate. Kent has come well to the front with seven victories and four defeats, and it is not unfair to the rest to attribute this result mainly to the batting of Mr. Frank Penn, Lord Harris, Messrs. Absalom, Foord-Kelcey, Ya dly, and M'Mahon, as well as to the splendid bowling of G. Hearne. Kent, indeed, has two distinctions to be proud of, the honour of the highest aggregate of runs, won by Mr. Frank Penn, the highest individual score by the same batsman, and the largest number of wickets, gained by Hearne, who is now one of the very best bowlers of the day, almost, if not quite, the best fast bowler. Lancashire has of late years been greatly indebted to the bowling of W. M'Intyre and Watson, and this year the pair show 137 out of a total of 179 wickets, though the county does not lack good reserves in Messrs. Appleby and Patterson. Mr. Hornby has, as usual, been the most effective batsman, and with strong bowling, very fair batting, and a brilliant fielding side, no wonder that Lancashire has done well. Of late luck has not favoured Middlesex, and last year was more fatal than ever, as out of six matches not one was won, though the match with Notts at Nottingham was a moral win, and the return at Sheffield looked well for Middlesex when the game had to be abandoned. The county had two very useful additions in the Hon. A. Lyttelton, of Cambridge, and F. M. Buckland, of Oxford University, though the former was unluckily only able to play in two matches and the latter in three. Mr. W. H. Hadow was only able to play twice, and his bowling was missed, as it was in this respect that the county was very weak. Messrs Henderson and Buckland being the only bowlers at all effective. Messrs. I. D. Walker and A. J. Webbe bore the brunt of the batting, but the bowling will have to be strengthened and the fielding a little more like the old form before Middlesex is likely to occupy a position permanently in the front rank. Nottinghamshire simply collapsed in the absence of Alfred Shaw, whose illness was a serious blow to the team. For a few years the batting of Daft and Shrewsbury has helped materially to keep up Notts in the county place, but during 1877 they failed comparatively, and in bowling as well as in batting the county was very weak, especially at the close, as the frequent reverses proved. Surrey, mainly by the aid of its amateurs, came suddenly into the first flight, and indeed the team so ably led by Mr. G. Strachan played with all the pluck and dash of what have been termed the old days. Mr. A. P. Lucas, of Cambridge University, has been the right arm of the county when he has played, and with Messrs. Game, L. A. Shuter, Read, Lindsay, Akroyd, Strachan, and Jupp, Pooley, Barratt, Southerton, and Jones, Surrey has mustered an eleven capable of beating all the more prominent counties, with the one exception of Gloucestershire. The county three times made the experiment of playing without Southerton, and was each time successful, though his services cannot yet be dispensed with safely by the eleven, as his figures will show. Barratt's bowling proved of great service to the eleven; and Jones, though the season was not the most favourable for fast bowlers, came off well, as did Messrs. Strachan and Lucas, both of whom were of the greatest assistance as changes. Sussex played eight matches without a victory, and generally both in batting and in bowling, there was evident weakness, though Mr. J. M. Cotterill's presence would have greatly strengthened the team. Filler yard Lillywhite took 65 out of 89 wickets, but the bowling was soon collared, and the batting was not strong enough to atone for the deficiency in bowling. Generally, too, the eleven did not seem to be well-managed, and there was an uncertainty about Sussex cricket during the year that we hope to see absent another season. Last comes Yorkshire, and here, too, things were far from encouraging. A summary, showing twelve matches, with only two won and five lost, is not what one would expect from the Yorkshire eleven, but last year the largest shire in England made a sorry show in the cricket world. Andrew Greenwood, who was left out of the earlier matches for reasons best known to the committee, proved the injustice of his omission by taking the best batting average, and Emmett, Ulyett, E. Lockwood, Myers, Eastwood, and Armitage, all did their fair share with the bat. It was in bowling that Yorkshire mostly came to grief. Armitage, abandoning his lobs, which had become very erratic, turned his attention to slow round arm, and with success, as he took 42 wickets at an average of less than twelve runs. Emmett had 45 wickets, but Hill was not up to his old form, and, though Clayton occasionally came off, all round Yorkshire bowling lacked the sting that used to be associated with it in the old days of Freeman and Emmett, and none of the youngsters who appeared during the year showed sufficient promise to justify any great belief in their ability to revive the ancient glories.

The highest batting average (in county matches) of the season has been obtained by the Hon. A. Lyttleton (Middlesex) who played three innings and scored 168, or an average of 56. The average of Mr. A. N. Lucas (Surrey) was 40·7; of Mr. F. Penn (Kent), 40·1; Mr. J. D. Walker (Middlesex), 39·6; Dr. M. Grace (Gloucestershire), 38·6; Mr. W. H. Game (Surrey), 38·5; Mr. Mr. A. J. Webbe (Middlesex), 38; Mr. W. O. Moberley (Gloucestershire), 36; Mr. L. A. Shuter (Surrey), 35·3; Shaw (Nottingham), 34·1; Mr. W. G. Grace (Gloucestershire), and Mr. W. W. Read (Surrey), each 32·7; Midwinter (Gloucestershire) 30·2; Mr. W. Lindsay (Surrey), 29·5; Lord Harris (Kent), 28·6; Platts (Derbyshire), 28·5; Mr. A. Appleby (Lancashire)· 283; Mr. J. A. Bush (Gloucestershire), 28·1; Mr. A. N. Hornby (Lancashire) 27·10; Mr. J. M. Cotterill (Sussex), 27·1; Mr. W. Yardley (Kent), 26·7; Mr. E. R. Webbe (Middlesex), 26·6; Greenwood (Yorkshire), 25·11; Mr. D. Duncan (Hampshire), 25·4; Daft (Nottingham), 24·21; Emmett (Yorkshire), 24·1; Ulyett (Yorkshire), 23·9; Mr. G. F. Grace (Gloucestershire. 23·5; Mr. W. H. Hadow (Middlesex), 23·2; Lockwood (Yorkshire), 22·14; Jupp (Surrey), 22·1; Mr. R. P. Smith (Derbyshire) and Hind (Nottinghamshire) each 22·10; Mr. C. A. Absalom (Kent), 21; Barlow (Lancashire), 20·13; and Mr. J. M. Mare (Sussex) 20·4.

The best county bowling averages of the season were :—

	Derbyshire. wickets.	Average runs per wicket.
Mycroft	50	11·14
Hickton	41	12·28
Gloucestershire.		
Mr. W. G. Grace	81	9·52
Mr. R. F. Miles	21	7·19
Mr. W. R. Gilbert	23	12·22
Midwinter	18	15· 5
Hampshire.		
Mr. W. Baldock	33	11
Tate	17	17·14
Kent.		
Hearne	96	11 31
Mr. W. Foord-Kelcey	50	16·18
Lancashire.		
Mr. A. Appleby	19	8·15
Mr. W. S. Patterson	24	9 16
W. M'Intyre	73	10·25
Watson	59	12·11
Middlesex.		
Mr. W. H. Hadow	9	17· 4
Mr. F. M. Buckland	15	19 11
Mr. R. Henderson	26	21·15
Nottinghamshire.		
Shaw	16	8· 3
Morley	61	15· 9
Barnes	28	17 12
Oscroft	12	19 4
Daft	13	20·12
Surrey.		
Mr. A. P. Lucas	19	8· 7
Southerton	48	12·19
Barratt	65	18·27
Jones	35	20·31
Mr. G. Strachan	26	21·41
Sussex.		
Filley	33	16·28
Lillywhite	33	19 21
Yorkshire.		
Armitage	42	11·25
Emmett	45	12·28
Ulyett	20	15·19
Lockwood	11	19
Clayton	29	19· 3
Hill	21	19· 9

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—I sent you last night a short telegram announcing the successful termination of the launching operations, which had been delayed somewhat by one of the contingencies we had contemplated as possible.

The cylinder had to be rolled over a rocky bed, and although we had levelled it as well as we could by divers and tipping in quarry rubbish, it was yet a roughish road for such a weight, and just at the last moment a stray stone did manage to thrust a hole. This let the water in, and with her buoyancy diminished the tugs could not move her; our hydraulic apparatus was brought to bear, the damaged plate turned up to the surface and repaired. The pumps then soon restored her buoyancy, and she was towed off into deep water. There we partially arranged the ballast, and took her a six miles' sea voyage round to the harbour to test her stability. A heavy sea was rolling in, and while we on the powerful tug had to hold on tight to keep upon our feet, a number of the men were sitting at perfect ease on the bare skin of the cylinder without a drop of water ever coming near them. This exactly confirms our calculations. The metacentric height was barely 5in., when duly equipped and properly ballasted, this will be more than doubled, which all the great naval authorities assure me will be ample.

The ship and cargo now repose securely on the chocks of the Khedive's dry-dock. In a few days her outfit will be completed. Experiments to test her stability will be made, and she will be ready for her homeward voyage. She will probably be towed astern of a large merchant steamer, to which she will be attached by a three-and-a-half inch steel wire hawser specially manufactured for the purpose by Messrs. Newall, and most courteously presented by the eminent head of that well-known firm. Having survived the rough usage of the launch and the smart experience of a heavy sea, I trust the legion of kind reviewers will acknowledge the wisdom of sticking to good sound wood and iron, and pardon the recklessness of not adopting any of their many nostrums such as packing the stone in "cork, sawdust, cotton bales, Arab rags, or old coloches."

I trust that with the good fortune that has hitherto attended us we may soon see the Cleopatra safely moored alongside the Thames Embankment.—Yours truly,

JOHN DIXON.

"Needle Works," Alexandria, September 8.

NOTICES.

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